

A Guide to Reading a Legislative Measure

SENATE BILL 6999

State of Washington

57th Legislature

2002 Regular Session

By Senators Green and Brown (by request of Department of Corrections)

Read first time 02/10/02. Referred to Committee on Human Services and Corrections.

BILL NUMBER: Each bill is assigned a number for identification.

PRIME SPONSOR: The member of the Legislature who first introduced the bill.

CO-SPONSOR(S): The member(s) of the Legislature who join the prime sponsor in introducing the legislation.

AGENCY REQUEST: Indicates that bill was requested by an executive branch agency (legislative sponsor still required).

REFERRAL: The date the bill was introduced and to which committee it was referred.

BILL TITLE: Identifies the subject of the legislation and which Revised Code of Washington (RCW) or Washington State law it affects.

ENACTING CLAUSE: This states who intends to make this bill a law. It will either be by the people of the state or by the Legislature.

AMENDATORY HEADING: Also known as the "jingle," recites both the most recent session law and RCW citation being amended.

EXISTING LAW: Current Revised Code of Washington (RCW) or Washington law relating to the new legislation.

DELETED LANGUAGE: Lined-out phrases are proposed deletions to existing law.

NEW LANGUAGE: Underlined phrases are proposed new language to existing law.

NEW SECTION: Proposed new language to be added as a new section to existing law.

1 AN ACT Relating to records certified by the secretary of corrections
2 or his or her designee; amending RCW 72.09.050; and adding a new section
3 to chapter 72.09 RCW.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

5 **Sec. 1.** RCW 72.09.050 and 1991 c 363 s 149 are each amended to read
6 as follows;

7 The secretary shall (~~manage~~) coordinate and administer the depart-
8 ment of corrections and shall be responsible for the administration of
9 adult correctional programs, including but not limited to the operation
10 confinement of convicted felons. In addition, the secretary shall have
11 broad powers to enter into agreements with any federal agency, or any
12 other state, or any Washington state agency or local government providing
13 for the operation of any correctional facility or program for persons
14 convicted of felonies or misdemeanors or for juvenile offenders. Such
15 agreements for counties with local law and justice councils shall be
16 required in the local law and justice plan pursuant to RCW 72.09.300. The
17 agreements may provide for joint operation or operation by the department
18 of corrections, alone, or by any of the other governmental entities, alone.
19 The secretary may employ persons to aid in performing (~~any of his~~)
20 functions or duties to department employees, including the authority to
21 certify and maintain custody of records and documents on file with the
22 department. The secretary is authorized to promulgate standards for the
23 department of corrections within appropriation levels authorized by the
24 legislature.

25 Pursuant to the authority granted in chapter 34.05 RCW, the secretary
26 shall adopt rules providing for inmate restitution when restitution is
27 determined appropriate as a result of a disciplinary action.

30 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 72.09 RCW to
31 read as follows:

32 The department may charge reasonable fees for the reproduction,
33 shipment, and certification of documents, records, and other materials
34 in the files of the department.

--END--

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TYPES OF MEASURES

Bill: A proposed law presented to the Legislature for consideration; it may originate in either house.

Joint Memorial: A message or petition addressed to the president, Congress, or the head of any other agency of the federal or state government, asking for consideration of some matter of concern to the state or region. Proposed amendments to the U.S. constitution are also in the form of joint memorials.

Joint Resolution: An act of the legislature which proposes an amendment to the state constitution for reference to the people for acceptance or rejection. Joint resolutions must receive a two-thirds affirmative vote in each house.

Concurrent Resolution: A resolution relating to the internal operation of the legislature, in which one house concurs in the action of the other; it may originate in either house.

Floor Resolution: A resolution adopted by either house usually honoring or commemorating an individual, organization, or event. It also may call for some type of action.

Initiative: A legislative power vested in the people. There are two types: (1) initiative to the people, which goes directly to the voters without consideration by the legislature; and (2) initiative to the legislature, which is considered by the legislature at its next regular session, and if not enacted, is placed on the next general election ballot.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

HB: Abbreviation for House Bill.

SB: Abbreviation for Senate Bill.

S (Substitute): A new bill is proposed by a committee to replace the original one. The substitution must be approved by the entire body.

E (Engrossed): Incorporates amendments that were passed by the house of origin (where the bill was introduced).

Scope and Object: If an amendment offered to a proposed bill does not relate closely to the content of the bill, a member may raise "scope and object." The president then rules if the amendment is "in order" or "out of order."

Enacted: When a bill is passed by both houses of the legislature and signed by the governor.

New Section: Proposed new language to be added as a new section to existing law.

Veto: Partial or complete rejection of a bill by the governor. The governor has the power to veto sections of bills but cannot make any additions.

Override: The legislature can override the Governor's veto with a two-thirds vote of both houses.